

Today's Advertisements.

TENDERS

FOR REPAIRS OF THE GERMAN SHIP "COLUMBUS,"

will be received at the Office of the Underwriter up to TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

Separate Tenders are requested for:—
1. Repairs to HULL.
2. Repairs to RIGGING and AWNINGS.

Particulars can be obtained from the Captain on board, or at the Office of the Underwriter, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [997]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOURTH CLEARANCE SALE OF THE HONGKONG TRADING CO.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1896, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

AT THE HONGKONG TRADING CO.'S PREMISES, THE REMAINING

STOCKS, FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS

CARPETS, COIR MATTING, COIR MATS, CUSHIONS, CRP. ONES, TICKING, FURNITURE TRIMMINGS, IRON BED, STEAD & COTS, SPRING MATTRESSES, BILLIARD REQUISITES, BRASSWARE, &c.

Some Celebrated SPORTING PICTURES, &c., &c.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' DRAPERY, STATIONERY, HABERDASHERY AND SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On View from TUESDAY, the 23rd June.

N.B.—The FIXTURES, FURNITURE, SAFES, &c., will be Sold on THURSDAY, the 25th June, 1896.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [996]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TACOMA" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [14]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship "WHAMFOA,"

Captain Newcomb, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [940]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "TAIWAN,"

Captain Benson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [989]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking transhipment Cargo for GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.) (At Revised Rates)

THE Company's Steamship "MOYUNE,"

C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [924]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "HECTOR,"

Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [956]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON,"

Captain Stevens, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 6th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [998]

Today's Advertisements.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BAKAVIA, PERJIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KAISAR-I-HIND,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *Calcutta*, leaving that port on the 24th July for London direct.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [437]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSIES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [427]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best goods at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xmas Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1896. [9]

BIRTH. On the 18th instant, at "Fair View," Kowloon, the wife of FRANK SMYTH, of a son. DEATH. On the 17th of June, at Canton, GERTRUDE MARKE, only daughter of Rev. Andrew and Mrs. BEATTIE, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged one and a half years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

London, June 16th.

Li Hung-chang landed with the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Potsdam. Prince Hohenzollern, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the members of the Chinese Legation, and other notables were present.

(From *Bangkok Observer*.)

MADAGASCAN AFFAIRS.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

London, June 5th.

The Committee of the French Chamber has adopted the Bill covering Madagascar into a colony. M. Hanotaux announced in the course of the debate that America had renounced her treaty in view of the island being declared a French colony.

Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons that the Government was seriously considering the question as to whether the British interests.

A FRENCH EXPEDITION TOTALLY ROUTED.

London, June 5th.

Reuter's correspondent at Brass, in the British Niger Coast Protectorate, telegraphs that a French expedition to the Niger has been totally routed in Borgu, the hinterland of Dahomey, many being killed. The remnant reached Kikima, just within the Niger Company's territory, on May 10th. The Niger Company is sending resistance to them.

KING MENELIK OFFERS TO ASSIST THE DERVISHES.

London, June 7th.

It is reported that King Menelik has offered to assist the Khalifa against the Egyptians.

(From *Le Courrier de Saigon*.)

FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR.

Paris, June 6th.

Fifteen hundred Favalos have been attacked and routed south of Antananarivo, with a loss of two hundred killed.

THE CRETAN TROUBLES.

There is still a great deal of unrest in the island.

EXPLOSION ON A FRENCH WARSHIP.

Paris, June 17th.

A boiler explosion occurred on an ironclad at Toulon, killing five persons and wounding four.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

Paris, June 11th.

Numerous Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona in connection with the bomb outrage. Several of the persons injured in the Barcelona outrage of the 5th June have died.

LATER.

It was an Oran bomb that an Anarchist threw in Barcelona, causing such serious mortality. A royal decree has been issued suspending until further notice the constitutional rights of the people of Barcelona.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Rattler* left for Singapore to-day.

THERE were two cases of plague to-day—both in the city.

News from the Far East seems to indicate that Russia is engaged in smothering China and saving the pieces.—*Rockester Democrat*.

THE very latest of the charms of music. Paderewski is said to have discovered strange and beautiful melodies in the music of the Chinese. He not only declares that it is harmonious, but also that it shows an advanced, instead of a crude, state of musical development.—*Poor Paderewski*!

GENERAL GROSVENOR, in his weekly bulletin dated Washington 10th May, relating to the republican presidential nomination, gives McKinley 488 uncontested and instructed votes on the first ballot. Of the seventy-two delegates to be elected he counts on fifty for the great protectionist.

"AUSTRAL." If you will kindly send in your name and address your letter will be duly published. It is a rule with public journals that correspondence intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but simply as evidence of good faith.

ALL Korean soldiers have been ordered to get their hair cut and some of them are reported to be dressed in Russian uniforms. It having been decided that Russian officers shall recognize the Korean Army. Good! But what about the Korean Navy? Three hundred years ago the Korean Navy consisted of no less than 567 vessels. They were not frigate-like, it is true, but they whipped the Japanese fleets and did wonders in what now-a-days would be considered a very small way.

THE *Novaya Vremya*, St. Petersburg, denies that Russia will interfere with Bulgaria. That paper thinks the Russian Government is now fully convinced that the people of Bulgaria would be very unwilling to give up their independence, and Russia has no intention of forcing a civilized people under her rule. As for Prince Ferdinand, Russia regards him neither as a friend nor as an enemy. He is just as good a ruler of Bulgaria as any other man would be likely to be, and is not likely to undertake anything that would tend to disturb the good understanding between Russia and Bulgaria.

MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, 20th JUNE.

Noon.—Meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office, No. 22, Queen's Road.

5.30 p.m.—By kind permission of Major Raitcliff and Officers, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play in the Public Gardens.

H.M.S. *Redpole* returned from Canton to-day, as the Dragon-boat festival is over.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon a special resolution was carried expressing sympathy with the widow of the late Inspector Moffatt, and the Board's sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of that efficient officer.

Vide report of the meeting in this issue.

THUS the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* of the 15th May:—The mugwump and democratic press naturally applaud President Cleveland's latest move in extending the Civil Service law so as to include in the classified list of the federal service nearly 30,000 additional places, thus raising the number of classified positions from 55,000 to 85,000. The advocates of Civil Service reform must be either unconsciously or wilfully blind if they do not see in this act a most notorious illustration of the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. This strategic move won't help the blustering President to secure a third term. It is as transparent as the Venetian hubbub and the Cuban bubble.

A TACOMA press despatch received by the mail to-day reads as follows:—

HAVANA, May 11.—The report that General Weyler has resigned because of the action of the home government in the case of the *Compartido* filibusters is true, but it is not accepted with confidence by the public here. It is understood that the government refused to accept the resignation and ordered General Weyler to remain at his post.

M. ABEL HERMANT, the new dramatic author of "La Mente," the successful new piece in Paris, has had a lively literary career. First he wrote a story of college life, which was publicly burnt by the students of the Ecole Normale. Then he wrote a story of military life, which was burnt in the presence of the regiment by its indignant colonel while in due course all the officers challenged the novelist. And already the new play has provoked a duel with the Prince de Sagan.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Lau Wei Chin.....\$50

B. and S. Compradore.....25

M. M.....25

Mok Wen Sheng.....20

Jack A. Young.....10

A. C.....5

W. S. Harrison.....5

CUSTOMS DUES.

THE following is a comparative table of values of foreign currencies and Japanese silver *yen*, in use at the Imperial Custom House in Japan, to be adopted in calculating values of imports, and to be in force from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1895:—

Country.	Foreign Currency.	Japanese Silver <i>yen</i> .
Austria-Hungary	Krone	376
Belgium	Franc	358
British India	Rupce	541
Denmark	Crown	407
France	Franc	407
Germany	Mark	442
Great Britain	Pound	918
Italy	Lira	358
Netherlands	Guilder	746
Norway	Crown	407
Portugal	Milreis	203
Spain	Peseta	354
Sweden	Crown	407
Switzerland	Franc	358
Turkey	Plastre	181
U. States of N. America	Dollar	1805

The comparison of foreign silver currencies, except rupee and Japanese silver coin, will remain as heretofore.

SWATOW NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SWATOW, June 17th.

The Russian steam launch *Ulysses* has at last proceeded on her voyage. She left last week, but what her next port of call will be I imagine. The Captain himself did not know, at all events he hasn't put back yet. All her difficulties, I hear, were arranged before leaving.

The Commissioners of Customs circulated a notice yesterday that we have been declared infected by Shanghai, and the same treatment will be meted out to arrivals there from this port as from Hongkong. The number of plague cases at Hongkong, according to the papers, seems to be decreasing, but if there is any exodus to the mainland perhaps the improvement is more apparent than real. Not much is heard of the plague here, though it is said that some natives have gone home sick. Information about the disease is very difficult to obtain.

A mysterious person in the shape of a Russian Doctor has been puzzling our small community. He came up from Singapore on business; it is said, not unconnected with opium; and has gone back again. While here, he thought there was a fortune to be made by doctoring the Chinese, but apparently did not succeed. Our local medical men are too well respected by the natives to afford any chance of success to an outsider.

Monday the 5th day of the 5th moon was the Dragon Festival and was kept more or less by the natives. The Chinese House was closed. Advantage was taken of this to have the Second Sailing Race of the season on that day, and a fine race with an exciting finish was won by the Harbour Master's gig, with the Doctor's boat a good second. There were thirteen entries in all. The weather was all that could be desired, although perhaps a little more breeze would have been welcomed. The eccentricities of our tide upset many calculations! Mr. Stubbs' boat made the quickest time over the course.

Weather fine, but hot, with occasional showers. There is generally a pleasant breeze in the afternoon.

LORD KELVIN AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

THE following copies of cablegrams have been courteously placed at our disposal for publication:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO LORD KELVIN.

"Hearty congratulations for the professional notable achievements in cable science especially in regard to Submarine Telegraphy and Navigation.—KOSKUNOM."

LORD KELVIN TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

"I thank you warmly for kind congratulations and references to my efforts for Submarine Telegraphy.—KELVIN."

KOREAN NOTES.

YOKOHAMA, June 3rd.

Mr. Omiwa Chobai, Director of the Fifty-eighth National Bank, at Osaka, returned home on the 25th ult., having paid a visit to Seoul in connection with the projected Seoul-Fusan railway.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Osaka Asahi* on the subject of the Korean railway schemes, Mr. Omiwa said that the contract between the Korean Government and Messrs. Morse and Company for the Seoul-Niigata line was signed on the 10th of April. The very next day the French Minister in Seoul demanded from the Korean Government a charter for another line to be given to French contractors. The French *Charges d'Affaires* arrived in Seoul on the 27th of that month, but owing to Cabinet changes in France, he has not received any further instructions upon the matter. Mr. Omiwa said that the line which France desired to build was in all probability that between Wija and Seoul, via Piyang. Besides the American and French schemes, the Russians have the building of a Seoul-Wiisan line in view. At this juncture Mr. Omiwa said he projected the construction of a railway between Seoul and Fusan, and expressed satisfaction that his project was practically attained. On the 14th ult. he received the preliminary contract from the Foreign Office, with a proviso that it would be signed within sixty days. Mr. Omiwa plans to construct a line via Chinn-ju (Chungchong province), Hong-ju (Chulla province), Che-je, and Talley in Kiangsang province. The Korean Government will concede about 10 million *taels* (8,333 acres) of land free of charge. After the lapse of fifteen years, should the Korean Government desire to buy the railway, the price will be fixed on consultation between the two parties, and in case no satisfactory basis is arrived at, a further term of ten years will be granted, with the option of another extension of ten years in the event of further conflicting views as to the sale price. In return for various advantages conceded by the Korean Government, the railway is to convey free of charge all combatants, non-combatants, officials of the Korean Government, except on occasions of emergency. Postmen and mail matter will be conveyed free. The cost of construction is estimated at 10 million *yen*, or about 3,333 *yen* per mile.

The *Fiji* states that the pardon of Mita Yong-chun was due to the efforts of An Ke-ju and his party, who intend to recover their influence through the instrumentality of the Min faction. The immediate question which this event brings into prominence is what relations will then exist between Russia, Japan, and Korea. The *Fiji* says that the order of the head of the Min faction into the Government will not materially influence the attitude of either Power. What may perhaps happen is the return of the King to his Palace on the morrow of the formation of a Min Cabinet.—*Japan Mail*.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

CARRIES DEATH AND DESTRUCTION THROUGH TEXAS AND MISSOURI.

NOT A HOUSE LEFT IN ITS PATH.

Sherman, Texas, May 16th.—A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cyclone swept through the western half of the city, travelling almost directly north.

From the point where it seems to have first descended to where it suddenly arose from the ground, just north of the city, it left terrific marks of its passage, not a house in its path escaping, not a tree or a shrub being left standing, or not twisted

passenger will be allowed to land at Honolulu unless these rules have been complied with, the onus of seeing this properly done falling upon the steamer. This is thought to be the safest and fairest plan.

In answer to questions as to the conditions of Chinese immigration at the Islands, Mr. Smith explained that at present all Chinese who have resided in the Islands are allowed to return within two years, on the production of their passport; merchants are allowed to land and live in the Islands for six months on filing a bond for \$500, and all Chinese who come either as agricultural workers or domestic servants are allowed to land free. The object of these laws is to prevent the competition of Asiatics in commerce and industrial affairs, in which at one time they threatened entirely to supersede the whites and native Hawaiians. It is the intention of the Government to maintain the country as a place where whites can make a living, and the only way they can do this is by restricting immigration from China to laborers only.

With the Japanese Government Hawaii has a Labour Convention, by which immigration is regulated, and despite the growing feelings of equality shown by the Japanese, and the vast number of these industrious people at present there—nearly 25,000—this has so far been found to work exceedingly well, and in a manner advantageous to both parties. The only other source of labour supply—Portuguese from the Azores—has of late years become much restricted, as these prefer going to the Portuguese colonies in Brazil and Africa. Bringing, as these people do, their families, and forming after a few years a class of small farmers owning their own lands, they are very desirable members of the state, and every effort made to encourage them to settle in Hawaii.

Regarding the future of the Islands, Mr. Smith says there is little doubt but that in the near future they will form part of the United States. By the commercial relations, geographical position, and the traditions and feelings of the dominant race, they are already American. The object of the present Government is to prove to the people of the United States that the Islands are self-supporting and capable of self-government, and when that is done annexation will be sure to follow. The old line of chiefs has now ended, and no further troubles are looked for from this cause, the aim of the present administration being to benefit the native Hawaiians as much as possible. No trouble is feared on account of the number of Asiatics resident there, the precedent established in the treatment in Florida and Louisiana of the Indian and mixed races found there upon the territories becoming American giving the basis of the proposed arrangements.

Mr. Smith expressed himself as much pleased with what he had seen of Hongkong, and as one who would be glad to see the colony prosper. He was not able to make a longer stay on the Isle of Fragrant Steamers. He is now in Canton studying the plague.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

IS LI HUNG-CHANG A 'VENAL OLD HUMBUNG'?

SIR.—I observe that your morning contemporary the *Daily Press* has a leader to-day on Li Hong-chang. It severely attacks my illustrious countryman—quite unjustly, I think. It says he has been misnamed "Blasphemy of China," and then even stoops to abuse the one man in China who has shown himself able (it doesn't matter how, the facts remain as proof of his ability) to save what is more dear to all Chinese, of high and low estate, than anything else, and for which they will sacrifice almost anything—it is for which which foreigner term "face." The *Daily Press* calls his Excellency the Cheng Tang's "venal old humbug," and expresses the hope that an special honor will be done to him when he visits Great Britain in the very near future. Now, Sir, I trust you will allow me to say a word or two in defence of my distinguished countryman. I don't suppose any special defence is needed or that anything or contemporary says about him will do him any serious injury, but there are always at least two sides to a question, and I think it only fair that "the other side" should be heard.

In the first place, for the benefit of my countrymen who are not well up in English, let us see what *Wittler* gives us. He says that "the quality of being venal or purchasable; mercenary; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for money or reward; as the venality of a corrupt Court." This definition, then, shows that the *Daily Press* probably intended to convey to the understanding of its readers that Li Hong-chang has obtained a good deal of money in ways that would not generally be considered either dignified or honest. It is a serious allegation to make against the chosen, specially selected representative of the Chinese people in the West. It seems to me that the Manchurian system of government is rotten to the core; that Li Hong-chang has many powerful enemies in high places who would, if they could, cast him into prison and have him publicly branded in the *Peking Gazette* as a traitor, or possibly something worse; that Li Hong-chang dare not attempt to introduce violent reforms in the system of government in China; that he is now too old to hope to live long enough to give effect to any well matured scheme (taken from Western models) of provincial government; that it is expected by the powers that be in Peking that the Viceroy, Governors, Prefects, etc., etc., of the provinces will live and keep up style on money they make and that the salaries they are supposed to draw from the Imperial Treasury are never to be paid over to them, but are to be appropriated by powerful officials to whom they are indebted for their appointments; that Li Hong-chang warned the ruler of China in 1895 that Japan was preparing to wage war with the Celestial Empire and then asked for the permission of his Imperial Master to do whatever might be necessary to meet Japan on equal terms and even carry on hostilities in the dominions of the Mikado; that when China was humbled and had lost "face" through the success of the Japanese in the late war, Li managed to play off one Power against another so successfully that not only did he roll into the lap of the "Son of Heaven," but he also rolled in the hands of the ancient enemy of China (Japan), and to-day China, instead of being the weakest nation in the world, is, in virtue of her friendly relations with Russia, Germany, and France, considered herself one of the Great Powers of the world. We see, nowadays, that Italy, Austria, and Germany have formed a Triple Alliance in the West for their mutual protection, then why should we not give Li credit for having struck, and struck well, when the time was hot for an alliance for mutual protection with the one nation that is feared by all in the West and the East, namely, Russia? Instead of being the weak, humbled nation we were a few months ago we are to-day a Power, our friendly relations are sought by the Great Powers of the West, and we no longer fear that the mosquitoes which nibbled at our elephantine exteriors in 1894 will molest us any further. Indeed, if they walk long enough it is quite possible they will be utterly crushed when the time comes for they are not Proteus.

to assume the offensive. For this deliverance, for this preservation of our "face" for the exalted position we hold to-day, our thanks are due to our patriotic, far-seeing countryman (who, by the way, is not a Manchou) Li Hong-chang. Li may have his faults like other mortals, but in criticizing these faults or shortcomings we should be fair, view the situation through Oriental spectacles and make due allowance for circumstances, incomprehensible to the average Western mind, over which neither Li nor any other Chinese statesman can possibly have control. He has done wonders. He has proved himself loyal to his Sovereign and true to his countrymen, and I am therefore proud to claim Li as a compatriot and subscribe myself

A CHINAMAN.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1896.

NEWS BY THE TACOMA MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Co.'s steamship *Tacoma*, Capt. T. A. Whittier, which left Tacoma on the 17th May, arrived in harbor this morning. The following telegrams are taken from our Tacoma exchanges:

SANTA BARBARA (Cal.) May 19th. In her most trip to-day the battleship *Oregon* covered 62 knots, over the official Government course, in three hours forty minutes and forty-eight seconds, making the magnificent average speed for the time over the course of 16.78 knots, or 10.35 miles an hour. This speed places her in the very front rank of ships of her class in the navy of the world, beating the *Massachusetts*, the pride of the Cramps, which has a record of 16.15 knots, and the *Indiana*, with a record of 15.61 knots. The contract of the Union Iron Works with the Government was for \$350,000 for every quarter of a knot above fifteen, and by her great performance to-day the *Oregon* has earned for her builders a premium of \$175,000.

WASHINGTON, May 19th. Admiral Ramsay, Acting Secretary of the Navy, informed the Senate to-day, in response to a request, that of 9,533 bluejackets in the United States naval service, 4,400 are foreign born and 861 of 2017 marines are natives of other countries than the United States. The percentage of Americans in the navy, however, is increasing.

SEATTLE, May 19th. A letter has been in the Seattle general hospital for several days and no one has known what to do with him. Now the city authorities have decided to temporarily take charge of the case, and for that purpose are having a building adjoining the pest house fitted up for his accommodation and isolation. A supply of provisions will be laid in for him, and he will be kept there until some final arrangement is made for removing him to some place where a regular lazaretto is kept for cases of the kind.

A Madrid dispatch to *La Discusion* announces that the war department is preparing to embark 40,000 more troops for Cuba in October, should Weyler deem reinforcements necessary.

May 16th. A despatch to the *Herald* from St. Petersburg says that the *Pladomst* says that Spain can count on England and France in the event of a war with the United States, since by interfering with Cuba the United States enter their colonial spheres.

MADRID, May 16th. Advice from Havana state a decree will be published to-morrow prohibiting the export of leaf tobacco from Venita Anjo district and from Havana, in order to prevent the paralysis of the industry in Cuba.

LONDON, May 16th. One of the most prominent merchants here says that Cuba has received its death-blow, but an immediate peace would still leave a chance for the return of prosperity.

Commenting editorially the *Times* says that the melancholy picture would be impossible to imagine than our Harbours correspondent draws, but it is doubtful whether any demonstration of the desperate nature of the case will induce the Spaniards to acquiesce in an arrangement so galling to their national pride as that which our correspondent suggests, namely, autonomy guaranteed by the United States.

The *Times* Havana letter concludes by saying that there are only three possible endings of the rebellion:—

First—A continuance of the present policy of the rule of Cuba. "Second—That the Cubans should gain their independence by fighting until Cuba is bankrupt, with the result that the island would be given to anarchy and war between the whites and blacks. Cuba as an independent republic would become a hell on earth, compared with which Hayti is a paradise. "Third—That Spain should offer autonomy on the Canadian model under the guarantee of the United States. All of the better class of Cubans would accept such a guarantee, peace would be concluded immediately, and Spain would retain a fertile country under her own flag for emigration."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19th. Among the passengers of the steamer *Chama*, which arrived here last night from Japan, were General G. B. Williams, of Philadelphia, and George W. Dickey, of this city. These gentlemen represent respectively the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and the Union Iron Works, of this city. They have been to Japan in the interests of their respective firms, looking toward securing for the United States a number of the contracts for building war vessels which the Japanese Government expects to soon let.

In discussing the probability of this country securing the awards for building Japanese new war vessels, General Williams said that at the time he and Mr. Dickey left Japan no official action had been taken in regard to awarding the contracts. The financial states of the nation for the current year had not been determined. When the debt adjusted six weeks ago the Chinese Government had not been paid and the appropriation for naval construction had been set aside. The Japanese Government, said the General, is very favorably impressed with the warships of the United States which have thus far been sent into Japanese waters. General Williams said that Japan was rapidly developing her resources in the way of naval construction. Already she is turning out first-class warships of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons burden.

I. W. Copman, general manager of the Standard Oil Company in Japan and China, also arrived from the Orient on the steamer *Chama* last night. Mr. Copman has great faith in Japan as an important factor in the commercial world. He says she is forging ahead in all lines of industry and he thinks she will soon be a hot competitor with Europe for the Oriental trade in many kinds of manufactured goods. This competition, Mr. Copman says, will affect Europe more than this country. The Japanese, he says, have two requisites to the success of any nation—ruggedness and industry. These traits of character, he says, are alike noticeable in the rich and poor. Further than this, he says, Japan is ambitious and this, coupled with her frugal and industrious habits will bear her along on the full tide of commercial power until her influence will be felt all over the world.

SELECTION ITEMS. WASHINGTON, May 19th. Every indication points to an absolute repudiation by the supreme council of the

A.P.A. now in session here, of the action taken by the executive committee of the advisory board against McKinley's candidacy. There has been much feeling expressed over the matter, and the executive committee has been severely criticized. The committee shows no signs of a backdown, however, and it is reported this evening to be adhering to its anti-McKinley decision. It is probable that a special committee will be appointed to-morrow to report on all presidential candidates.

EVERETT (Wn.) May 19th. At Tacoma the democratic delegate convention was for Cleveland and silver. At Everett the republican delegate convention to-day went for McKinley and gold. The gold plank is brief and to the point, as follows:—

Resolved:—That we favour the maintenance of the present gold standard, and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We are, however, favorable to an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money at a fixed ratio, and commend the efforts in that behalf of the last republican administration.

For the bimetallicists it was argued that this plank favours the use of both metals on the one hand and opposed the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 on the other.

On the final adoption of this plank the vote stood 261 to 131. Pierce county being divided 15 to 20 against it, King county voting 20 to 1 for it, Spokane solid against it, and Walla Walla solid for it.

On the adoption of the Ohio plank, which is supposed to be responsible for much of McKinley's popularity, and which provides for gold, silver, and paper money, all of equal standard value, the vote was closer, being 178 to 213 against.

John Wiley, of King, introduced the following resolution, stating he had been asked to do so by the friends of McKinley in the convention. He moved its reference to the committee on resolutions which unanimously carried:—

Resolved:—That the republicans of Washington, while recognizing the eminent worth and fitness of each of the distinguished statesmen of their party whose names have been mentioned as aspirants for the presidential nomination at St. Louis, hereby declare that the emphatic sentiment of Washington is in favour of the nomination of that wise and able statesman, that pure and unalloyed patriot, that true and loyal American, that peerless champion of protection—William McKinley of Ohio—and that they will support him with every faculty and resource, and will vote for the success of said William McKinley so long as there is any reasonable prospect of his nomination.

Judge Smith, of Klickitat, offered the following gold resolution, which the committee finally adopted:—

Resolved:—That we favour the maintenance of the present gold standard and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. We are, however, favorable to an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money at a fixed ratio, and commend the efforts in that behalf of the last republican administration.

Attorney-General W. C. Jones moved the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute:—

The republican party from tradition and interest favors bimetallicism and the use of both gold and silver as standard money without discrimination against either.

And believing that a nation which annually transacts a volume of business more than half as great as that transacted by all the balance of the world combined, is capable of regulating its own financial system without foreign aid or interference, we favour the restoration of silver to its place as standard money in the United States by the enactment of a law for its free and unrestricted coinage at a present legal ratio.

Believing further that the disastrous fall in prices which has progressed steadily in the last twenty years will inevitably result in widespread ruin unless speedily arrested, we favour the enactment of such laws without delay.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. C. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. H. B. Lettbridge (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. F. H. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. Hugh McCullum (Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

INSPECTOR MOTTAFAT'S DEATH. The President:—I regret to have to inform the members of the Board that since our last meeting the death of Inspector Moffat has occurred, and under the circumstances I propose to suspend the standing rules in order to allow Dr. Clark to introduce a resolution.

Dr. Clark:—I beg to move "that this Board desires to place upon the record an expression of the great regret with which they hear of the death of late Inspector Moffat, and to extend to the family of the deceased their sympathy and to the widow for her bereavement."

This was seconded by Dr. Atkinson and carried.

PETITION BY THE WHITEWASH BRIGADE. The following is a translation of a petition sent in by upwards of 400 Chinese merchants:—The merchants of all the hongs in Hongkong and the other residents in the colony present a petition regarding the showing of compassion to the merchant class and the benefiting of the other classes of the community and pray for a general remission of the duties of the people that trade may prosper.

Petitioners are merchants in Hongkong and are grateful to the Government for the kind protection which they have hitherto enjoyed. Since the year when the plague was epidemic the Government has bestowed on its subjects the love of a father for his children. The Sanitary Board was created with the object of removing dirt and thoroughly cleaning the colony. But suddenly in the spring of this year the plague reappeared. Although the law permitted some of those who were attacked by the disease to return to their native country for medical treatment, they would have had to report themselves for inspection, and being afraid of the inconvenience which would be caused by detention none have ventured to report and people have remained in a place that has proved unhealthy and have suffered with their lives. By order of the Sanitary Board, all shops have had to be whitewashed and cockroaches pulled down for the protection of the people and is respectfully obeyed by the petitioners, and no one would venture to set the order at defiance. But time should be allowed to enable them to remove their goods, and save them from injury. The excellence of the measure and the praiseworthiness of the intention would then be evident. But the workmen employed have not been able to fulfil the intention of the Government not to compound national feelings on the subject. It is only in the afternoon that notice is given and the very next day they seem to pull down things and to

clean the premises, and not enough time is allowed for the removal of goods which are damaged by dirt and thus rendered less valuable. In view of all this on perceiving how each new law originates a new abuse to the grave inconvenience of the mercantile class. But what is most inexplicable is that legal cockroaches in certain shops have been pulled down without regard for anyone, while some which are illegal are permitted to remain. (Note by Mr. McCullum:—Specific cases should be given. I am of opinion this is untrue.) Petitioners consider that such proceedings are really so unreasonable as to prevent the fulfilment of the good purposes of the Sanitary Board to protect the people. They are therefore compelled to write in, respectfully approaching your honor and humbly requesting that the wishes of the people may meet with a favourable reception, and they pray that their petition may be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor that he may order that a reasonable time shall be allowed for the removal of (illegal structures) and for the cleansing of (houses), and that persons who may be suffering from any disease of whatever description may be permitted to return to their country for medical treatment. Should their prayer be granted, the merchants and the whole community of Hongkong will be infinitely grateful for the great favour of the Government.

(Here follow 419 hong chops.)

To the Hon. Registrar-General.

Dr. Clark moved:—At the time occupied in cleaning any one house or row of houses depended entirely on its sanitary condition. It was found quite impossible to say at what particular hour another house some forty or fifty yards further down the street would be reached by the gang. Hence it was not possible to give definite notice at an earlier date than was done. A vague notice that the gang would visit a certain house some time this week or "some time next week" would have been worse than useless to the tenants, and therefore the 24 hours' notice which they received was to their advantage, as they were thus made aware of the exact hour at which they might expect the gang. The Board will not, I am sure, countenance the removal of plague patients from the colony unless they are first made acquainted with the locality of the premises occupied by such patients so that the infected dwellings may be adequately disinfected. This was submitted to his Excellency, who referred to Sanitary Board for his remarks they might have to make.

The President:—I wonder when these persons who are so good at producing a general rumble are going to adopt a reasonable course and state definitely the date and premises referred to.

The President proposed that the Board concur in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

CARRIED.

INFECTED PORTS—STRAITS AND AMOY. Reports concerning the health of Singapore and Amoy, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, were laid on the table. In Singapore twelve deaths from cholera occurred between the 26th ult. and 1st inst. In Amoy 113. Constant reports of deaths from plague about the 5th inst. were averaging fifteen to twenty per diem.

MORE HOLIDAYS! A letter was submitted from the Secretary of State to the Colonial Secretary, advising that the leave of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. V. C. Ladd, had been extended for six months from the 17th inst., on a half pay.

A HALF CASE. The following petition was presented to the Board:—

Basil Miron House, Hongkong, 18th May, 1896.

Dear Sir:—The widow of the late Sham Tin-yau, interpreter to the Sanitary Inspector at Yau-mai, has asked me to receive for her from the Government the salary due to her deceased husband. She also asked me to put her case before the Government with a view to receive, if possible from the Government, a gratification in addition to the salary due to her husband.

Sham Tin-yau died of plague on the 2nd May, after being in the service of the Government for about seven years. He contracted the disease in the execution of his duty, and leaves now a widow with three children without any means of support. I am well acquainted with the family and can testify that the widow really deserves some help from the Government.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your most obedient servant,

G. REUSCH.

H. McCullum, Esq., Superintendent of Sanitary Department.

In submitting this to the President the Secretary intimated:—There can, I think, be no doubt but that Sham Tin-yau is dead. I am also of opinion that he contracted the disease of Sanitary Plague in the execution of his duty. Under these circumstances, I suggest that the Board recommend H.E. the Governor to grant the widow a compassionate allowance of one month's salary for each year her husband has served, i.e., \$125. I am sending to the Treasury a special pay list for the man's salary for the month of April and up to the 7th May.

The President noted, when returning for circulation:—I understand that the Sham Tin-yau's conduct was good.

Mr. McCullum noted:—Yes. Conduct very good. Ability as interpreter fair.

In circulation these papers were mislaid as follows:—

Mr. N. J. Ede:—As the Secretary is of opinion the man caught the Plague in the execution of his duty, I am in favour of recommending the case to the liberality of his Excellency.

The Health Officer:—Have we any evidence whatever that the man died of Plague? If so, I am in favour of recommending to his Excellency the desirability of granting to the widow a compassionate allowance.

The Colonial Surgeon:—When did the man die?

The Captain Superintendent of Police:—I concur in the Secretary's suggestions.

The Director of Public Works:—This is not a matter for the Board to deal with. The application should have been addressed to the Colonial Secretary, who I presume would take the necessary steps to enquire into the matter.

These papers were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary with the following despatch:—

No. 74. Sanitary Board, 2nd May, 1896.

Sir:—I have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of an application from the Rev. Mr. Reusch on behalf of the widow of the late interpreter Sham Tin-yau of this department, together with a copy of various minutes having reference thereto, and I beg leave to specially invite your attention to the minute by the President.

I have, etc. (Sd.) H. McCULLUM, Secretary.

To the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

The following was the answer returned:—Colonial Secretary's Office, 12th June, 1896.

Sir:—In reply to your letter No. 74 of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency regrets that after careful consideration of the circumstances he is unable to grant a gratuity to the widow of the late interpreter Sham Tin-yau.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Sd.) J. H. COLLIER, Secretary.

To the Secretary, Sanitary Board.

In laying the papers before the Board again, the Secretary intimated:—

I propose getting up a subscription among the members of the staff for the poor woman.

The papers were laid on the table without discussion.

MORTALITY RETURNS. The mortality returns for the week ending June 6th were laid on the table. These showed the death rate for that period to be 28.3, as against 47.4 the previous week and 28.7 the corresponding week last year. During the week ending 13th June the rate was 19.6 against 17.9 the same week last year.

ADJOURNMENT. The Board adjourned until the 2nd prox.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

HOW LORD SALISBURY HOPED TO SAVE ARMENIA AND SPURNED RUSSIA'S FRIENDLY OVER-TURES AT A CRITICAL MOMENT.

An anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* sets forth what he declares to be the secret history of the negotiations which culminated in the abandonment of Armenia. The article is entitled "Armenia, and the Powers: from behind the Scenes." With the first part of it, which is devoted to a very severe criticism of Lord Rosebery's policy in dealing with Armenia, we need not concern ourselves at present. That is ancient history. The startling revelation which the article contains is that no later than last November Lord Salisbury had assented to the coercion of the Sultan by means of a naval demonstration in the Bosphorus, and that this naval demonstration was proposed by the Austrian Government, which only a month or two afterwards deprecated doing anything whatever.

AUSTRIA PROPOSES COERCION. The writer, replying to those persons who regarded Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall as too menacing in its tone, says:—

Lord Salisbury meant business. His solemn warning to the Sultan of the "ruin" that threatened his Empire, possibly resulting in dismemberment, was no empty menace. A great Power had proposed a naval demonstration in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, and it was probably a surprise for England to learn that the Power which made that proposal was Austria. To conciliate Russia and France, it was suggested that the Powers taking part in the demonstration should pledge themselves not to annex any portion of the Ottoman territory. France and Russia rejected the proposals. The other three Powers accepted them, constituting a group of four against two. It was then proposed that the four Powers should go on with the demonstration; that the fleets of England, Austria, and Italy should pass the Dardanelles and dictate terms to the Sultan at Constantinople, deposing him in case of contumacy and appointing a successor. The German fleet was to be held in reserve and join the other three in case of necessity. The English fleet went to Salonica, and the Italian fleet received orders to follow the lead of the British Admiral. So imminent at one time seemed the probability of action that Admiral Seymour sent a message to the Italian Admiral to hurry him up.

AT THE INVITATION OF ENGLAND. It is satisfactory to know that, although Austria rejected the naval coercion, the proposal was made in answer to an enquiry addressed to the Triple Alliance by Lord Salisbury. The evidence of this is to be found in an article which appeared in the official organ of the Italian Government on the 1st of March last. This article declares that the Anglo-Franco-Russian co-operation having failed, England addressed herself to Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary; and Italy replied that the three Powers were prepared to support any ulterior action that England might propose.

Their ambassadors, it went on to say, had received instructions to support the action which the British ambassador was understood to be contemplating. Signor Crispi's organ added that England, having concentrated a powerful fleet near the Straits, Italy sent a squadron with open orders to co-operate with the English Admiral when invited to do so, but not to provoke or participate the action of the British fleet.

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED. When the four Powers had agreed to coerce the Sultan, they communicated their wishes to Russia and France, who promptly dissented, and Lord Salisbury backed down. Italy, however, would have gone ahead.

It is confessed that the retirement of the English fleet to Malta, on the refusal of Russia and France to agree to the proposed naval demonstration, was a great disappointment to the Italian Government, which evidently believed the demonstration would be successful, and would be more likely to prevent than to provoke a general war. Russia and France, the Italian Government thought, would hardly court collision with so powerful a combination of naval and military force, but would, on the contrary, probably end in joining the demonstration.

The article does not throw light upon one very dubious point, viz., the part which Germany took in this matter. Austria and Italy undoubtedly would have supported us had Lord Salisbury decided to follow the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone, and acted with the authority of a majority of the Powers. But what part did Germany play? She was at that time intrigued with Russia, and there is at least a suspicion that, while ostensibly supporting Lord Salisbury, she was secretly thwarting his policy at St. Petersburg. What is believed is that Lord Salisbury regarded the action of Germany in Armenia with much greater resentment than he does anything she has done in the Transvaal.

WHY RUSSIA REFUSED TO HELP. The question of the attitude of Russia is one on which a good deal of light still remains to be thrown. Russia distressed Lord Salisbury's account of the part he played at Berlin and in Cyprus, "that according to this authority, the turning-point in the melancholy business was the refusal of the English Government to support Russia in intervening between China and Japan. At that time he says:—

The Tsar's Government proposed a friendly understanding with England on the subject. I state what I know when any that England might have been friendly made her own terms with Russia, alike in the Far East and in the Near. No alliance was sought, only friendly co-operation; and the Russian Government would have met the British more than half-way, both in China and Turkey. This would certainly have been greatly to the advantage of England, and would have been infinitely better for Japan. But so far were we from profiting by the friendly overture of Russia, it was promptly rejected, and the British squadron in the Far East was strengthened. This was probably a fortunate coincidence, but Russia interpreted it as a menace, and at once invited France and Germany to the partnership, which the British Government had spurned. From that moment Russia suspected the intentions of England, and adopted an obstructive policy in regard to Armenia.

Such is the revelation of which we learn for the first time through the pages of the *Contemporary Review*. The writer is certainly in a position to know what he is talking about. But what a statement it is upon the foreign policy of our Government! But what a long policy when such a vital fact as this would be simply concealed from the view of the public!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT. CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Dr. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

June 18th.

THE CALENDAR.

Mr. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General) said:—Will your Lordship let me make an application with regard to the order of taking the cases. I would ask your Lordship to take the murder case, for which a Special Jury is called, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock, and if that time be convenient, that the special jury may be excused until then.

His Lordship:—Very well, Mr. Attorney-General, let it be so.

Mr. Pollock:—With reference to a charge of alleged bribery of a Sanitary Inspector, in which Mr. Robinson appears for the defence, I would ask that if we finish three small cases this morning we might take that this afternoon.

His Lordship:—Very well. That will be done. Mr. Pollock:—There is a case under the "Women's and Girls' Ordinance" in which Mr. Robinson also appears for the defence. Would it be possible to adjourn that case to to-morrow morning until your Lordship?

His Lordship:—Yes.

Mr. Pollock:—There is a charge of perjury, in which my learned friend Mr. Francis—this is a private prosecution—appears to prosecute and Mr. Robinson defends. May I ask that this case may be taken this week at 10 o'clock?

His Lordship:—How long will the murder case take? More than a day?

Mr. Pollock:—I think at least two days. Then Wednesday will be all day.

His Lordship mentioned that he had a number of bankruptcy cases for Thursday, and the hearing was therefore set down for Friday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

THIEF.

Li Kum was charged with having on the 16th August, 1895, stolen a razor stone, the property of one Li Yu. Pleading not guilty, the following jury was drawn and sworn:—V. P. Munro, R. M. Mehta, Liao Te-San, J. E. Maurice, C. J. Goncalves, R. F. V. Rovers, E. Maricic. (Instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor), prosecuted.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoner was discharged.

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Hongkong.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1895. [307]

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(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).
One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
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Extra Bed Room, per month.....\$40.00
For further particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER
New Victoria Hotel,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1896. [307]

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Hongkong, 3rd April, 1896. [315]

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Hongkong, 11th January, 1896. [326]

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THE Steamship

"BENLAWERS,"
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1896. [385]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1896. [390]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENGARRY,"
Captain Ferguson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1896. [392]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"
Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1896. [395]

Intimations.

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THE Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"
Captain Newcomb, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1896. [340]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1896. [391]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship

"NANCHANG,"
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1896. [390]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1896. [384]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"
Captain Sloccock, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1896. [380]

"MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"HANKOW,"
Captain Orr, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1896. [393]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration.)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Germania.....[To JAVA].....[June]

S.S. Federation.....[To JAVA].....[July]

S.S. Carlsund.....[To JAVA].....[August]

S.S. Carlsund.....[To JAPAN].....[June]

S.S. Germania.....[To JAPAN].....[July]

S.S. Federation.....[To JAPAN].....[August]

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUTH, WEGENER & Co.,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1896. [383]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS AND USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

(Taking transhipment Cargo for GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)
(At Reduced Rates.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"
C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1896. [394]

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"INGRABAN,"
Captain Diederichsen, is expected to arrive here on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and will leave for the above Ports (proceeding direct to PENANG and calling at SINGAPORE on the return voyage to HONGKONG) on or about SATURDAY, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co.,
44, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1896. [382]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"TSINAN,"
G. Ramsay, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant.
The situation of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1896. [391]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Chartered Steamer

"BALMORAL."

Captain McRitchie, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 7th July.
For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1896. [395]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "100 A. I. British Iron Ship

"T. F. OAKES,"

E. W. Reed, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [376]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.L.I. American Ship

"LUCIE,"

Ballard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, &c., apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [376]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "100 A. I. British Ship

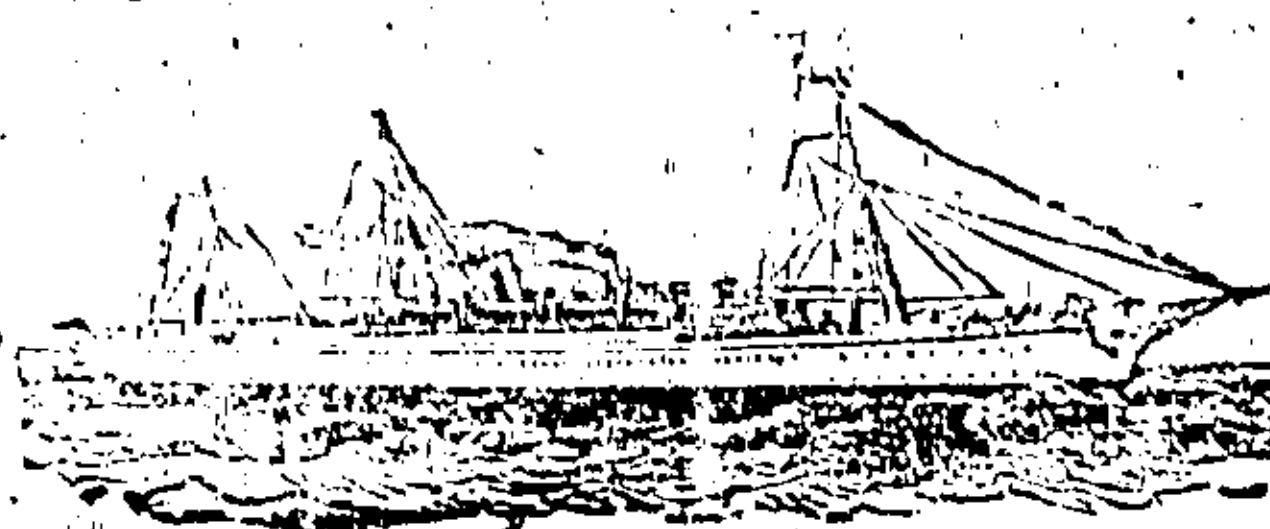
"SOCOTRA,"

Rohde, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1896. [381]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.

EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 12th August.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, 1/100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Paddar's Street.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1896.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Belge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu).....Thursday, 25th June, at Noon.

Para (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu).....Sunday, 12th July, at Daylight.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu).....Wednesday, 20th July, at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1896, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1896.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMAN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, DAMIER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896.

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prinz Heinrich.....[Tuesday].....[23rd June]

Prinzess.....[Tuesday].....[21st July]

Sachsen.....[Tuesday].....[18th August]

Bayern.....[Tuesday].....[15th Sept.]

Prinz Heinrich.....[Tuesday].....[13th Oct.]

Prinzess.....[Tuesday].....[10th Nov.]

ON TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1896, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain O. Cuenper, with MAITS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on SATURDAY, the 20th June. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 22nd June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on MONDAY, the 22nd June. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Lines can be washed on board. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1896. [375]

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST, and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN COASTS of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR and STEWARDS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.